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A FEW MINUTES ADVICE
TO
GENTLEMEN
OF
LANDED PROPERTY,
AND THE
Admirers of Forest Scenery:
With directions for
SOWING, RAISING, PLANTING,
AND THE
MANAGEMENT OF FOREST TREES.

To which is added, a Catalogue of Forest Trees,
Fruit Trees, and Flowering Shrubs, with their
usual Prices, as Sold by the Nursery-men
and Seeds-men,

“ We owe our Wealth and Safety to an Aeon.”

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СИМФОНИЯ
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ИМПЕРИИ
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СИМФОНИИ



Библиотека Британского музея

Симфония, сочиненная в честь открытия

БИБЛИОТЕКИ

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1807

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БИБЛИОТЕКИ

(4)

IT seems to be generally allowed, that there is no part of rural improvements more pleasing to the sight, than Plantations of Forest Trees. Did any person ever look at a fine grove of OAK, ELM, CHESNUT or BEECH, near a Mansion, without admiring it, and considering it as the greatest Ornament of the Place? How comfortable is its shelter in winter, and its shade in summer? The air we there breath, is found from the experiments of Dr. Priestly, Ingenhouse, and others,

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to be the most salubrious we inhale: As a pecuniary object, it is oftentimes not inconsiderable; notwithstanding which, from the inattention, or neglect of Gentlemen and Land-owners, to planting and raising Trees, it has been grievously apprehended, that in the next generation we should not have Timber to answer the necessary uses of the nation. How much is it to be regreted that gentlemen possessing great estates, or other Land-owners, should neglect an object of such interest and magnitude. Planting is a duty which they owe to themselves, a duty which

they owe to their posterity and to society. By the OAK are they defended in the possession of their Religious, and Civil Liberties, and from its trunk and arms is destruction hurled upon the Foes of their Native Country ; by it is the Wealth of the Nation secured, and to it, does Commerce owe its boundless Advantages.

“ Nourish
 “ Those sapling OAKS, which at Britan-
 nia’s call,
 “ May heave their trunks mature into
 the main,
 “ And float the Bulwarks of her Li-
 berty.”

There can be nothing more obvious than the easy and manifold benefits that would result from plantations of OAK, and

other Forest Trees, on particular parts of Estates, from the Lordly Park down to the small cultivated Farm ; the angles and corners of fields, where the plow cannot come might be planted at little expence; boggy and wet lands, which from their situation and nature, cannot be drained without an expence far beyond any probable advantages from their cultivation, may be rendered productive, in a very considerable degree, by planting Alder, Willow, Oziers, or other Aquatics. Burning sands, barren heaths, and moors, unfavorable to every purpose of cultivation, may be planted with Larch, Scotch and other Firs,

the OAK to encrease more

An instance of the advantage of planting three-fourths of a Statute acre of land with Scotch Firs, which could not be estimated at more than 2*s.* 6*d.* an acre annually, which produced in thirty years 150*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* neat profit, is adduced by Mr. T. Richardson in his *Observations on the Advantages of Planting Waste-Lands.* Mountainous tracts of rocky barren hills, may likewise be planted with timber trees to great future benefit, as well as the eye being gratified by beautiful scenery. The pleasure of rural improvements ever accords with profit, and if gentlemen will call forth the natural beauties of

the spot where they reside, although the ballance may not be for some time on the profitable side of the farming ledger, it may probably be sensibly felt in the serenity of the mind, and flow of health, the constant and cheerful attendants on him, whose time is engaged in rural employments. The total want or decay of a spirit for planting, has threatened the strength of this flourishing nation. If we have not a regular and sufficient supply of **Oak** timber how are our **WOODEN WALLS** to defend us from our implacable enemies, how is commerce to be supported. Tillage, from producing an *immediate* profit, has caused a prodig-

gious havock in our woods and forests; but this would not operate so severely, had the nobility and gentlemen of landed property only taken care to plant their waste lands, many acres of which can scarcely be applied to any other purpose. The *Father of his People* has set a laudable example, by ordering all his waste lands to be planted with timber trees, particularly the Oak; may he live to see the times, in which his example, both in public and private life will meet with a more sedulous imitation!

It might not perhaps be deemed too great a sacrifice to immediate profit, to appropriate

one twentieth part of large estates to the purpose of planting, as an accumulating fund, that, at some future day may be found very acceptable. Instances can be adduced, where the timber growing upon an estate at the time when purchased, has in a few years been sold for as much as the estate cost; and there are few estates on which there may not be found particular spots, that cannot be applied, with profit, to any other use but planting; and it will be acknowledged by every occupier of Wood-land, intermixed with arable and pasture, that the wood-land particularly, and with the least trouble, increases

the profit side of the farming ledger. The sportsman and sentimental man will agree with the farmer in praise of wood-land ; and all the first class of poets from remotest antiquity to the present time, have sung its beauties. This part of rural possessions is indeed so replete with natural beauties, produces in every gleam of sun-shine, so many captivating instances of the clear obscure, so refreshes the senses with the music of its choiristers in the spring, its coolness, its verdure, its fragrance in summer, with the game it abounds with, and its fruits in autumn ; also the comfortable effects of its produce,

on our blazing hearths in the winter, that little more is left for taste in this department, than to introduce the possessor of a wood, to the enjoyment of the beauties of the scene. Woods may be divided into three species, those where the under-wood fills the interval between the timber, those where there is no under-wood, and those where there is no timber. The first are generally called woods, the second groves, the third copses or plantations. These last, may, in a very few years, be raised to purposes of beauty, and will, in a few more become objects of profit. Groves or plantations

when they are so situated with respect to the mansion that the access may be made to wind through them form the most agreeable of all approaches ; and when the under-wood is thin, or the principal part of it consists of bushes, it will be equally conducive to profit, as beauty, to grub up the bushes and under-wood, and to take down the most deformed, and least thriving of the timber trees, leaving not more than thirty or forty to an acre, then sow it with grass seeds, and the herbage will soon be as profitable as the copse-wood was, the trees will thrive better, and produce more valuable timber

than if the wood had been left in its former unprofitable state. Rides through large woods are always greatly admired, and have been much recommended both with a view to beauty and convenience ; but surely they do not tend to either, when they are executed by cutting straight and broad cart-ways through the woods ; on the contrary, the rides should not be wider than convenience requires, and should lead in a devious manner to those situations, where landscapes of the adjacent country may be opened to view, either by means of natural eminences, as is the case in a hanging wood, which

the ingenuous Author of “ Observations on modern Gardening,” calls one of the noblest objects of nature; or where the ground in the wood is level, they should lead to short vistos, connected with the sides of the wood, which may be so contrived as to open to the eye a pleasing landscape, or single objects, as a country church, a ruin, a glimpse of water, or neat farm house or cottage; while throughout the ride at proper intervals, the road may gently widen to admit the stem of a fine Oak, to shew itself distinct from the green back-ground; these rides and vistos may at

the same time be conveniently made use of as cart-ways, and if kept level, may be mown in the summer. The walks in smaller woods or plantations should wind deviously with the same design, as to the admission of external objects, but it is proper that these walks should be covered with sand or gravel, and kept clean ; by these means fresh air will be admitted into the depth of the thickets, and will give greater proportion of vigour and luxuriancy to the plants, than they do injury to the owner by the waste of soil.

Although the Oak and Ash are both slow in growth, yet they

are observed to encrease in thickness, from one inch and a quarter to two inches annually; and when the greater forest trees begin to *timberize*, they may be said to encrease in value at least one shilling every year; and although this small sum makes but a light impression on the mind, yet, when that shilling comes to be multiplied by hundreds, thousands, and ten thousands, the encreasing value of a planted estate cannot be to any gentleman an inconsiderable object. What an accommodable resource to an impaired fortune, has a good fall of timber often-times been? How convenient is

it to repair a breach in œconomy, or to produce a sum of money for the younger branches of a family: and, notwithstanding it may be considered as a *post obit* object by some people, and therefore not meriting their attention, yet, it cannot be denied, that money laid out in planting, is placed upon as good security, and certain future advantage, as a tontine, or some other schemes for the benefit of survivorship.

“ If it should be suggested, that an entire plantation of Oak would be too great a sacrifice to the ground; other trees of a quicker growth might be inter-

mixed, and cut down at different periods, whose continual profit might perhaps obviate, or lessen the objection; whilst the principal object would be secured.

To these considerations may be added, the source of fencing, draining, and firing, which necessaries, estates, thin of timber must be deprived of.

The closer young trees stand together, the better lengths they will arrive at; and supposing an *Oak Plantation* of fifty acres has been properly thinned, and the space of one hundred square yards left for each *timber tree*,

there will remain two thousand four hundred and twenty trees, which, supposing they will be in perfection in one hundred years, and be worth five pounds each tree on an average; the value of the timber then on the fifty acres will be 12-100 pounds.

Posterity will look back with gratitude to the persons who have exerted themselves in the propagation of *Oak timber*, and our insular situation demands the attention of every land-owner to an object of such magnitude.

Old *LAWSON*, who published his first edition of

A new Orchard and Garden,
printed on black letter, in
1597, in speaking of lopping
or dressing trees, says, “ All
“ ages by rules and experi-
“ ence do consent to a prun-
“ ing and lopping of trees ;
“ yet have not any that I
“ know described unto us
“ (except in dark and general
“ words) what, or which are
“ these superfluous boughs
“ which we must take away ;
“ and that is the most chief
“ end and needful point to be
“ known in lopping ; yet do
“ I not know, (let me speak
“ it with patience of our cun-
“ ning Arborists) any thing

“ within the compass of hu-
“ man affairs so necessary and
“ so little regarded, not only
“ in our orchards, but also in
“ all timber-trees where or
“ whatsoever.”

“ How many forests and
“ woods, wherein you shall
“ have for one lively thriving
“ tree, four (nay, sometimes
“ twenty-four) evil thriving,
“ rotten, and dying trees, even
“ while they live ; and instead
“ of trees, thousands of bushes
“ and shrubs ! what rotten-
“ ness ! what hollowness ! what
“ dead arms ! withered tops !
“ curtailed trunks ! what loads
“ of moss ! drooping boughs

“ and dying branches shall
“ you see every where ! and
“ those that are in this sort
“ are in a manner all unpro-
“ fitable boughs, cankered
“ arms, crooked, little and
“ short boals ; consider now
“ the cause.”

“ The lesser wood hath
“ been spoiled with carelesse,
“ unskilful, and untimely
“ stowing ; and much also of
“ the great wood.

“ The greater trees at the
“ first rising have filled and
“ overladen themselves with a
“ number of wasteful boughs
“ and suckers, which have not

“ only drawn the sap from the
“ boal, but also have made it
“ knotty, and themselves, and
“ the boal mossy, for want of
“ dressing ; whereas, *if in the*
“ *prime of growth*, they had
“ been taken away close, all
“ but one top, and clean by
“ the bulk, the strength of all
“ the sap should have gone to
“ the bulk, and so he would
“ have recovered and covered
“ his knots, and have put
“ forth a fair, long, and
“ streight body, for tim-
“ ber profitable, huge, great
“ of bulk, and of infinite
“ laft.”

“ If all *timber trees* were
“ such (will some say), how
“ should we have *crooked wood*
“ for *wheels, coorbs, &c.* ?

Answer, “ Drefs all you
“ can, and there will be
“ enough *crooked* for those
“ uses.”

Let these general rules be
observed in planting forest
trees for timber, that the
younger all trees are planted
where they are to remain, the
larger they will grow, and the
wood will be firmer and more
durable; and in all young
plantations of timber, it is
much better to take away a
few trees every year, that are

the most unpromising, than to permit *all* to grow till those that are to be taken away, are fit for smaller uses.

All work in dressing or pruning timber trees should be done early in *September*, when they are not subject to bleed, and the wounds will heal before the cold increases; and be sure always to cut close to the trunk, otherwise the stump which is left will decay, and rot the body of the tree.

If plantations are designed only for ornament or shelter, it is not necessary to dress or lop them; but all trees that are intended for timber, must

have those boughs taken off that are likely to grow to a size in competition with the stock, and this should be performed as occasion requires.

Many young trees are apt to grow crooked, and *dog-legged*; in order to obviate, and remedy which, make an incision with a sharp knife just to penetrate the bark, the length of the hollow parts, and the bark will open as far as it has been cut, the wood will swell, and in a short time the tree will grow quite straight.

THE OAK.

THE PRIDE AND GLORY OF THE FOREST.....is a native Tree of this island, and suits itself to all sorts of soils, but thrives best in a deep loamy soil; such as prevails in *Hampshire*, and is found in almost every other county, in particular spots. It is of slow growth, but its cultivation is of the utmost consequence to this Nation.

The OAK thrives best when planted in quantities together, and arrives to a greater height than in hedge rows, where we seldom see a good one; for want, perhaps, of proper attention to dressing them when young, they throw out large lateral branches, and the trunk is generally short, whereas in woods, they draw each other up, and aspire to such a height as to be sufficient for any use.

The growth of the OAK is truly deemed essential both to the elegance and grandeur of GENTLEMEN's SEATS; but it is much to be apprehended that a view to *immediate* profit from the soil, has operated too generally to the neglect or exclusion of timber plantations.

In order to raise this tree, let the acorns be procured from straight

thriving trees, when they are full ripe, and begin to fall. In *February, March, or in October*, (if Autumnal sowing be most agreeable,) prepare beds four feet wide for their reception. Rake the earth out into the alleys two inches deep, and draw lines across the beds at four inches asunder, by a sharp edged stick.

On these lines lay the acorns at about three inches from each other; when the bed is finished, press the seeds gently down with the back of the spade, to keep them in their places; then spread the earth over them two inches thick, and rake the beds even.

By planting the rows at four inches asunder, a two-inch hoe may be used, without injuring the plants, by which the weeds are destroyed, and the earth stirred, which advantage is lost if they are sown broad-cast.

It will be proper to place some mouse-traps in the alleys to catch the mice, particularly after Autumn sowing; it will be necessary also to guard against the crows, who are very fond of acorns, and will frustrate all your labour.

The plants may remain in the seed-bed, taking care to keep them clean from weeds in Summer, and spreading a little fresh earth, or ashes among them against the Winter, till they are two years old. They must be then transplanted, in March or October, either to the place where they are to remain, or into the nursery; if into the nursery, they must be set in rows two feet and a half asunder, and each plant at eighteen inches distance, where they must be constantly kept clean by hoeing, and the ground digged in winter, till they are planted out for timber.

If the plants are designed to form a wood, the ground should be trenched by double digging, as low as the soil will admit, or otherwise by ploughing, and a crop of oats or barley may be taken the year before it is planted.

After the crop is taken off, the ground should be ploughed deep, and well harrowed to break the clods.

At the latter end of *October*, take the plants carefully out of the nursery; shorten the tap-root and take off part of the side-shoots. Let lines be drawn, and the trees planted in rows four feet distance from each row, and the trees two feet asunder.

A man and boy should be employed in this work; the man to strike the spade into the earth close to the line to make a hole sufficient to receive the plant; whilst the boy, having a

parcel of plants under his left arm, takes one out with his right hand, and puts it into the crevice, the man then gently pressing the soil to it with his foot. He proceeds in like manner to the next row, and so on till all is finished.

Whilst the man and boy are thus employed in planting, others should be employed in taking up fresh plants from the nursery, sorting them and preparing their roots. Great care must be taken to have them planted as soon as possible, after they are taken up, to prevent the roots from drying, and any weak plants may be left a year longer.

All plantations should be effectually fenced from cattle, and if possible from hares and rabbits:—

For as Old TUSSER says,

" If cattle or coney may enter to crop,
" Young Oak is in danger of losing his top."

keep them clear from weeds, either by the plough or spade, for three or four years, or longer.

To fasten the plant well is a material article, for if it is loose, the motion which the wind occasions, destroys the fibres, as they form, and kills the plant; therefore it is necessary to lighten the top, by lopping off the branches.

If an OAK-wood is to be raised from the acorn, which method is by many thought preferable; after the ground has been prepared as before directed, and having provided a suffi-

cient quantity of acorns from healthy thriving trees; in the months of *Februay or March*, draw lines across the ground at four feet distance, then with sticks properly rounded, make holes about two inches deep, close to the lines, at twelve inches asunder, and put the acorns in, closing the hole well with the setting stick to prevent the mice or crows from injuring the seed.

In some places they sow the acorns after the plough, but care must be then taken, not to cover the seed with too thick a furrow.

The weeds must be destroyed in the first year, after planting the acorns, either by the hoe or hand, early in the Spring, before they get so strong as to hide the plants; weeds cut in their tender state, quickly die; but if suffered

to grow old; frequently spring up again, perfect their seed, and thereby spoil the soil of a whole plantation.

Having thus given directions for the raising of woods both by sets, and from acorns; I now proceed to their future management.

The rows being four feet asunder, and the plants two feet distance in the rows, they may remain so for twelve or fourteen years, when every second plant may be taken out, and sold for hoops or poles. As there is great variation in the growth of plants, the thinning of plantations must be left to the discretion of those who have the care of them. After every second plant is taken away, the roots should be grubbed up, that the plants may have more room to extend their roots.

The plants will now require no further thinning for seven or eight years, when the healthiest, and the most thriving must be left for timber, and the others cut down for poles, and their roots may be left to produce future underwood.

In bleak situations it would be proper to plant a close row of Scotch-firs round them, particularly on the South-East side, from whence the winds are the most noxious.

Trees that are designed to make timber will require a space of fifteen or twenty feet, or more, between each tree, in order that they may enjoy the benefit of a large space of soil, and the stools of the trees that are cut down should be grubbed up, otherwise they will throw up underwood which will rob the trees.

Trees planted out for standards in parks, clumps or hedge-rows, may be taken from the nursery, when six or seven feet high, and properly fenced from the cattle. Before you plant them, cut off all the branches close to the stem to about half the height of the plants, shortening the rest to the top, to a conical form, in proportion to the size of the plant, and in pruning the roots, cut off the extreme parts, or such as have been bruised, observing to plant with as much root as possible.

If in exposed situations, they should be set pretty near together, as they may be said to be fond of *company*, and grow quicker and straighter than when they are at a great distance, and the boughs that in future interfere with the growth of the tree should always be taken off with a saw, *close to the tree*.

whilst they are young, as lopping strong boughs injures the growth of trees, and the bark does not grow over and cover the wounds.

In planting trees out for standards, the holes should be three feet in diameter, and a foot and a half deep; after having chopped the sward small in the bottom of the hole, and taken off the broken, and bruised parts of the root; plant the trees so, that the top of the roots may be very little below the surface: Lap the rest in the finest part of the soil, and when the hole is nearly full, press it gently down with the foot, to settle it properly to the root, over which a little litter may be laid to prevent the wind and sun from drying the mould; and if watered at the time of planting will be of great service, especially if in the Spring.

OAK trees, if planted too large, seldom make good timber.

In Scotland and some of the northern counties, they sow their waste land promiscuously with acorns, chesnuts, beech-mast, fir-seeds, ash-keys, &c. which is done at a less expence than planting. This work should be done in Spring; if any of the plants grow crooked, or stumped, they should be cut down early in the spring, and a clean shoot will rise; but this should not be done till the plants have stood three or four years.

A crooked OAK Tree is, for ship-building, more valuable than a straight one, and its value is often increased, if it has large arms, proper to form bends and knees.

It would be thought superfluous to enumerate all the various uses to

which the timber of this noble tree may be applied ; there is no part of it but what is at this time very valuable, and sells for a great price, and there is no other tree whose bark is of such value as *Oak Bark*, which has, at some times sold for ten pounds *per ton*, or upwards.

It will not, I hope, be deemed tedious, to particularize some large OAKS, that have grown in this island ; and when it is considered, that after the tree is well settled in its situation, there is no further expence nor trouble necessary,—*no bill of repairs*,—it may be held out as an inducement, in a lucrative view, to prosecute this business of planting with alacrity.

A large OAK, at *Rudham*, in *Norfolk*, worth in 1650—fifty-two pounds ; if now growing, probably of much greater value. A tree which grew in

Dudley-park, is described by Dr. PLOT, in his history of *Staffordshire*, one one plank of which measured seventy-five feet long, and one yard broad through the whole length.

The *Green-dale Oak*, through the body of which a road is cut sufficiently wide for a coach to drive measures in circumference :—

FEET.	FEET, INCHES.
At 1 —	33 1
At 2 —	28 5
At 6 —	25 7

The great *Cawthorpe Oak*, described in *Hunter's* edition of *Evelyn's Sylva*, greatly exceeds any trees that grow in this kingdom in its dimensions ; within three feet of the surface it measures sixteen yards, and close by the ground twenty-six yards. Its height, in its present ruinous state, is about eighty-

five feet, and its principal limb extends sixteen yards from the bole. The drawing was taken in 1776.

In Blithfield Park, the seat of *Lord Bagot*, an *Oak-tree* was lately fallen, which sold for £.120, and several others for £.60 each.

Happy for OLD ENGLAND that the *Amor Patriæ* still possesses the minds of some of the first Nobility in these kingdoms. The names of *Duke of Portland*, *Marquis Townshend*, *Lord Penrhyn*, &c. &c. stand distinguished for their exertions in endeavouring to secure a supply of *Oak* timber to posterity.

The late *Earl of Fife* planted upwards of *seven thousand Acres* of barren land! *Sir Archibald Grant* planted *forty eight million* of *Forest-trees*!—*Charles Turner*, Esq. of *Kirkleatham*, in *Yorkshire*, has within these few years,

planted four hundred *Acres* of waste and moor lands, with various *For-*rest trees ; and purposes to plant 100 acres annually, for a series of years ; so that should his example be followed, and there is no doubt but it will, in consequence of his present success, we shall in half a century have our waste and barren lands covered with woods to the great advantage of the rising generation.

Lord Penrhyn, at his seat in *Car-*narvonshire has for many years em-ployed twenty men during the winter months in planting, and in the summer months in draining.

The *Oak* should be fallen from the later end of *April* to the end of *May*, at which time the bark will peel more easily, and be of the most value.

There are sixteen different species of the *Oak*, besides the *Lucombe Oak*, which is an evergreen, and is a great acquisition to our ornamented pleasure grounds.

This beautiful tree was raised by *Mr. Thomas Lucombe*, of *St. Thomas'*, near *Exeter*, about the year 1767. Its growth is straight and handsome as *Fir*, its leaves evergreen, and its wood is thought by the best judges, in hardness and strength to exceed all other *Oak*.

It makes but one shoot in the year, viz. *May*, and continues growing without interruption: whereas other *Oaks* shoot twice, in *May* and *August*; but the peculiar and inestimable part of its character is, the amazing quickness of its growth, which may be attributed in some degree, to its

making but one shoot in the year; for all trees that shoot twice, are for some time at a stand before they make the second shoot.

The shoots are in general from four to five feet every year, and it will flourish in all soils.

*not abd oft be not guived oft A
over driss oft tuo ois shi wret
abod oft omi ti this bus, qeys
ne hind rods anix apex misga
; this abess oft cover or si to doni
abidg ti raf, bus misga level ti abid
woz right abra and to road oft driv
guising **THE ELM**. bess oft
medt rovo driss*

*These oft rwoz ovni hoy nad W
THIS valuable TREE deserves to fol-
low next to the OAK, if we consider
its beauty when growing, and its use-
fulness when felled.*

The *Wych-Elm* is the only one that ripens its seed well in this country ; it must be gathered in the beginning of June, laid in a dry place, and then it will be fit to sow in a week or fortnight.

After having formed the beds four feet wide, take out the earth two inches deep, and sift it into the beds again, except leaving about half an inch of it to cover the seeds with ; rake it level again, and flat it a little with the back of the spade, then sow the seeds, and sift the remaining earth over them.

When you have sown the seeds, the beds must be hooped, and covered with mats to screen them from the sun, but when it rains take them off ; and when it is very dry wea-

ther the beds must be frequently and gently watered.

In about a month, many of the young plants will appear; towards September, the mats may be taken away, but they must be constantly well weeded, and a quarter of an inch of ashes sifted over them before winter.

In February following they must be taken out of the seed-bed, and planted in rows three feet asunder, and each plant at eighteen inches distance, where they are to remain, with the usual care of digging between the rows, and hoeing the weeds in summer until they are planted out.

The practice of grafting the *English Elm* upon the *Wych Elm* is a

great improvement, which is thus performed in the beginning of *March*.

First take the mould from the stem of the *Wych Elm* plant down to the root with the spade, laying the top of the root bare; then with a sharp knife, cut off the head of the plant, about two inches above the root; then having grafts cut of *English Elm*, of about four or five inches in length, all of the young wood; take one of them, and holding it in the left hand, the taper end being from you, with the right hand take off the slope about an inch and a half; then form a tongue, by making a small slit upwards, and then slope off the side of the stock to receive it, of the same length as the sloped graft, that the parts may fit as close as possible; then make a

cut nearly at the top of the stock downward, to receive the tongue that was made in the graft, then with a small length of bass-matt, tie the graft pretty close to the stock, then close it with clay, so that it may be in no danger of being washed off; afterwards draw the soil close to the stock, so that no more appears, than the tops of the grafts above the ground, to prevent them from being injured by the frosts.

In the spring the buds will swell, disclose, and shoot forth; by the latter end of June, they will have shot a foot in length, when the matt and clay should be taken away, the weak shoots taken off, and in the winter the ground should be dug between the rows.

Here they may remain until they are of a size to be planted out; take the forked shoots off, and keep them free from weeds.

Elms may be safely removed when at a considerable size, if wanted for shelter; but not near a garden, as their roots run, and shoot out branches at a great distance.

The *Wych Elm* should not be planted in hedge-rows, unless for variety, as they spread, and throw out great branches, but are proper to be planted for woods; for being near each other they will aspire like the *Oak*, no great arms will be produced, but a clear noble trunk, of great height.

In cropping *Elms*, or any other trees, (except *Ash*,) to obtain a clear length of timber, care should be

taken to saw off those boughs close to the trunk that are large, and rival the growth of the tree; carefully leaving all the small sprigs and branches, which are not only an ornament, but draw up the sap to the headmost boughs.

This tree should be fallen in February.

Elm is a timber of great use to coach-makers and wheel-wrights, being the toughest, and most valuable for naves, and when it can be obtained of sufficient length, it is used for keels of ships, and will endure a long time under ground.

No underwood will grow beneath a plantation of *Elm*, as its own underwood will stifle any other.

There are six different species of the *Elm*, besides the striped leaved, which is obtained by grafting, and is very beautiful in plantations for its variety.

—

THE ASH.

THIS is a valuable TREE, and employed in a greater variety of uses in husbandry than any other; being easily raised it claims the attention of the Gentleman and Farmer, and may be planted either in clumps or standards.

A wood of these trees, if properly managed, will produce considerable advantage to the owner; for the underwood will make a produce more than equal to the rent of the neighbouring lands, and a stock of timber will remain, which, at a future period will be found of very great value.

This tree grows well in any soil, and in either a dry or moist situation.

As the roots of this tree grow near the surface, it would not be proper to be planted in the middle of fields where the plough comes, but in woods or hedge-rows; its loppings make the sweetest and pleasantest fuel, where coal is scarce.

The seeds of the *Ash* do not come up till the second spring after they

are gathered, which must be done late in the autumn, when they should be buried in sand a twelvemonth, and then taken up and sown.

When they have stood one year, they should, if for a new plantation, be set where they are to remain, in rows four feet asunder, and at six inches distance therein, observing always to plant these small plants out in the latter end of *March*, or beginning of *April*; the *Ash* being a late shooter.

The rows may be thinned, and the plants taken out from time to time, until there is a space between each of about four feet, which is as close as trees should at any time stand together; but if intended to remain for timber, they should be allowed a much larger space.

In dressing or lopping *Ash* trees, care should be taken to saw the boughs off close, before they grow to too large a size, otherwise it will materially injure the tree. This tree should be dressed clean up, not leaving any branches or sprigs below the height that you mean to dress the tree, by that means securing a straight clear stem, with a fine branching head.

The *Ash* grows to a very large size. The table in the servant's hall at *Crew*, in *Cheshire*, is an entire slab of *Ash*, upwards of ten yards long, four inches thick, and of the entire width of one yard.

Ash, at ten years growth are fit for the Cooper's use for hoops, &c. The best time to fall it is from *November* to *February*. There are six different species of the *Ash*.

THE MOUNTAIN ASH OR QUICKEN.

This tree, where it is properly managed, will grow to a considerable size. It is pretty when in blossom, and in autumn, when loaded with its bright scarlet berries, is beautiful, and contributes much to the ornament of plantations and pleasure grounds.

It is raised from the berries, sown in the same manner as other forest-trees, which is a method preferable to planting the suckers, as they never form handsome trees.

The berries are a seasonable supply of food to Field-fares and Thrushes, in the winter.

The timber may be applied to the

same uses as the *Ash*, where strength is not required, as it is lighter, and not quite of so tough a nature.

It is a tall, slender tree, with a straight trunk, and a large head of spreading branches. The bark is smooth, greyish-white, and easily torn. The wood is hard, strong, and durable, and is much used for making carts, wagons, and other heavy vehicles. It is also used for making barrels, casks, and other articles of wood.

THE BEECH.

Is a beautiful, as well as valuable tree, proper to shelter places that require to be screened from violent winds; for *Beech* trees retain a great part of their leaves all winter.

It may be planted either in woods, open fields, or hedge-rows, where it will grow to a very large size.

The best mode of raising this tree is from the mast, which may be gathered in *September*; spread it upon a matt for a few days to dry, and either sow it immediately, or keep it till spring, which is indeed the best method; sow it in the manner as is directed for the *Elm*, watering the young plants in summer, and sifting upon them some ashes in winter. When they are two years old transplant them into the nursery in the spring, at about eight inches from each other, in rows two feet distance, where they may remain till they are planted out.

The mode practised with great success of raising this valuable tree, has been by planting young plants from the nursery, with an inter-mixture of *Scotch-firs*; which have been accelerated by the superior

yd berisberg ei bus aemig yd beli
growth of the *Firs*, and thriven pro-
portionably until they have wanted
an enlargement of space for growth,
which is effected by cutting down
the *Firs*, whose roots decay in the
ground, and furnish by that decay a
new support to the soil, on which
the *Beeches* grow, as well as an en-
larged space of earth and air. The
Firs may be converted to poles, rails,
and various other uses, and their
branches serve for fuel. This prac-
tice will hold good for *Oaks*, and
other of the great forest Trees, the
Firs being considered as good nurses
to all plantations of young trees.

The timber is valuable for many
uses, as it is a smooth close grained
wood, and often produces boards of
eighteen or twenty inches wide; it is

used by joiners, and is preferred by the makers of presses, in London, to any other wood, as it is not apt to warp, when properly seasoned.

The copper-coloured Beech, so ornamental in pleasure grounds, is obtained by grafting.

In dressing this tree, the sprigs and branches should be left, and only the boughs, that rob the tree of its growth, should be sawed off; this tree likes a dry soil.

There are three different species of the Beech.

young trees should be planted in
your garden, and when the
young trees are as high as
the egg-trees, when you get to
choose the best, and to throw

THE WALNUT-TREE.

which will be as low as
the chestnut, and plant
them in a row, and set them

THESE trees should be raised from
the best sort of nuts, in the manner
as *Chestnut* trees are raised, and plant-
out whilst they are young, as they
will not bear to be shifted when they
grow large.

They may be planted at about two
yards distance from each other, and
those trees taken out, whose fruit is
not found good.

If this tree is intended for timber, the nuts should be sown where they are to remain, as the downright, or tap-root greatly encourages the growth of this, and indeed all sorts of timber trees.

This, as well as all other deciduous trees should be transplanted when the leaves begin to decay.

There are large plantations of these trees in many parts of the kingdom, where the fruit yields a great advantage to the owners.

The timber makes very handsome furniture, little inferior to *Mahogany*, and sells for a very good price to Cabinet-makers, though not proper for building, being too brittle.

The *Walnut-tree* forms a very handsome avenue, and grows well in parks, or in hedge-rows.

There are six species of this tree.

~~There are six species of this tree.~~

THE MAPLE.

IS a large growing tree, and well adapted to encrease the variety in

woods or fields; it does not grow to so large a size as the *Sycamore*, though its timber is of more value. We read of tables made of this wood, for which great prices were given; of one, which sold for its weight in gold.

It is now used for making musical instruments, and by Cabinet-makers for in-laying, and for turnery ware.

It grows to a large size in hedge-rows, and if planted in woods furnishes great quantities of under-wood, and is raised in the same manner as the *Sycamore*.

There are ten different species of this tree.

The *Savages* in *Canada* are said to extract a syrup from this tree by incision, of which they make sugar.

THE SYCAMORE.

THIS Tree, which is a species of the *Maple*, is a very handsome tree, and grows to a large size. The wood being of a close even nature, and not of a coarse grain, is very valuable for many uses.

The Cutters of patterns for Printing Linens and Cottons, give it the preference to any other, when it can be got of sufficient breadth; great quantities of it are used also in Turnery-ware, bowls, basons, dishes, and trenchers.

I have known twelve of these trees sold for Ninety-six Guineas, which, considering the quickness of their growth, may be said to be very profitable.

It grows well either in a clump, or in hedge-rows, but likes a dry soil.

The seeds of this tree should be gathered in autumn, and sown in a few days after, in the manner as has been directed for the *Ash*.

In the spring after they come up, they should be planted in the nursery, in rows two feet and a half asunder, and about one foot and a half distance from each other, where they may remain till they are large enough to plant out for good, taking care to keep them clean from weeds, and taking off any unsightly branches, and those that have a tendency to fork.

They will bear to be removed when they are pretty large, but the autumn is the best time to plant them, and indeed all other deciduous trees; taking care to fasten them well, so that the wind may not disturb the roots, and watering them in dry weather.

When these trees are grafted upon with the striped-leaf *Sycamore*, they have a very pleasing effect at the corners, or distributed here and there at the outsides of a plantation, by causing a beautiful variety in the shades.

The *Sycamore* will bear to be planted near the sea-shore, as the spray does not injure it; but this is a situation that very few other trees can endure.

Care must be taken not to dress or wound this tree in the spring months, as many trees have been killed by such treatment, by bleeding themselves to death.

There is no tree that affords a greater supply of honey to the bees, than this, and the *Lime-tree*, when they are in blossom.

The *Sycamore* will grow to an extreme age, St. HIEROM, who lived in the fourth century after CHRIST, says, " That he saw the Sycamore-tree which ZACCHEUS climed up, " to see our SAVIOUR ride in " triumph to Jerusalem."



THE

SPANISH CHESNUT.

THIS beautiful TREE deserves to be ranked with timber trees of the first class; both in spring and autumn its beauty is conspicuous, and forms an agreeable variety in our walks and plantations; and it is to be lamented that the an-

spirit of propagating the *Chestnut* is not revived, as its timber is, for some uses even more valuable than the oak.

In order to obtain a nursery of *Chestnut-trees*, provide a sufficient quantity of nuts; throw them into the water to know whether they are sound, as the unsound will swim at the top.

After having the ground properly prepared, let drills be made across the beds, about four inches deep, in which let the nuts be placed at about four inches distance from each other, and the rows two feet wide.

When the plants are five years old let them be taken carefully up, in *February* or *October*; take the side

shoots off, and shorten the tap-roots, and set them in rows about one yard asunder, and a foot and a half in the rows.

Some persons, when the plants have stood about two years in the nursery cut them down, to within an inch of the ground, which will cause them to shoot vigorously forth one strong and straight stem.

Let them remain clean from weeds, until they are fit to remove into plantations and hedge-rows, or avenues, which should be done in *October*, agreeably to the former directions for removing trees. If they are designed for timber, they had better remain unremoved, for transplanting is a check to the luxuriant growth of trees, therefore a

plantation of *Chestnut* should be raised from the seeds set in rows, in the spring, (the ground properly prepared) six feet distance from each other, and place the nuts about about ten inches asunder, covering them four inches deep with soil, and keeping them clean from weeds with hoeing, by which means the sun and air will promote their growth.

They may be thinned from time to time, as may be found necessary, leaving at least a space of seven or eight yards distance between those trees, that are intended to remain for timber.

There are difference of opinions respecting which is the best method ; sowing the seed, or transplanting from the nursery ; the last is per-

haps the cheapest and most secure way; as the plants being six or seven feet high when planted, are not so subject to accidents from hares, rabbits, &c. as the seedling plants.

The *Chestnut* will thrive on almost all soils, and in all situations, but delights in a rich loamy soil.

The timber of this tree is particularly useful in making furniture as beautiful and valuable as *Mahogany*, its foliage and blossoms are much admired, and its fruit in this country is very good food for swine.



which will not need to be seen this winter

THE *horse-chesnut* tree

HORSE CHESNUT.

THIS is a singularly beautiful tree when in blossom, and therefore very proper to find a place at the outsides of plantations, avenues and pleasure grounds; it is a native of the *East*; and is said to have been brought into *Europe* with the *Laurel*, about 1700.

It is also proper to be planted in parks, on account of its nuts,

which are excellent food for the deer, and will fatten swine.

It forms its whole shoot in about three weeks or a month, blooms in the beginning of *May*, and is raised in the same manner as the other *Chestnut*. It will grow in any soil, but in all cases the richer the soil, the more luxuriant the growth of trees.

Its blossoms resemble the beautiful *Hyacinth*, and are thronged with bees whilst they continue in bloom.

has good sides and a narrow body so
slender that it is easily moved to any direction
and may stand both over and under
it or close to it without being injured.
THE PLANE TREE. This tree
grows to a height of 100 feet and is
as straight and as well formed as
any tree in the world. It
has a large head and a small trunk
and is easily transplanted.
It is a very large tree and
has a thick trunk and a large head.

THERE are two sorts of this Tree
found in our plantations, the *Oriental*, and the *Occidental Plane*; they
greatly resemble each other in their
appearance and growth, and by
their beautiful large leaves are a
great ornament in ridings and plea-
sure grounds.

They are most easily raised from
layers; for which purpose, a piece

of ground must be double dug, and a number of them planted for stools ; after they have stood one year they must be cut down very close to the ground, in order that they may throw out young wood for layering, which should be done in the autumn following, by making a little nick at the joyn, and by that time twelve month they will have shot a yard, with a good root, ready to be planted in the nursery.

They grow to be very large, and are particularly handsome when they are placed in situations where they can spread all their branches quite feathered to the ground.

They delight in moist situations and form a fine shade for cattle in

summer, their foliage being large and close, and impervious to the rays of the sun; young plants, if in a dry situation, should be plentifully watered.

It changes its bark every year, but I cannot find any mention made of the most proper uses to which the timber may be applied.

History informs us that it grows to an exceeding great size abroad.



THE ACACIA.

IS a very handsome tree, proper to ornament our walks and pleasure grounds, the leaves being of a beautiful shining green.

It stands upright, is of quick growth, and has its trunk and boughs guarded by thorns of two or three inches long. It bears pods, after its blossom, of a foot in length.

It is raised from the seeds brought from *America* in the Pods; which are sown in *February*, about half an inch deep in a light soil, and require to be constantly watered. It likewise throws out suckers at a considerable distance from the trunk of the tree, which in two years will be four or five feet high, and may be safely transplanted.

It is late in the spring before these trees put out their leaves, but in the latter end of summer they are greatly admired, for their triple spires, fine leaves, and large pods.

It should be planted in a moist, but not in a bleak situation, as its branches in summer are easily torn off by violent winds.

The timber when large, is valuable to the Turners, being almost as close as box, and is used in inlaying.

THE

ALDER TREE.

THIS Tree is of very quick, and frequently spontaneous growth, by the sides of rivers, or in boggy or marshy grounds. It grows to a

great and size, and its timber is very useful and valuable, to wheelwrights, and for other purposes, being of the greatest durability in water, which consideration ought to induce us to encourage its growth.

Alders are most commonly planted for coppice wood, to be cut down every ninth or tenth year for poles.

The best method is to raise them from suckers, taken from the meadows where they grow, or from young trees found near the sides of gutters, and ditches.

In the second year they will make large shoots, the strongest of which must be encouraged, and the others occasionally cut for brush-wood.

In a few years they will be grown of a size fit for poles, or rails, and leaving the most thriving at the distance of three or four yards for timber, the others may be cut for the above purposes; if the poles are peeled and laid in water for a few days, they will be afterwards very durable.

This tree bears to be shredded up every three or four years, without injuring the body of tree, and by that means furnishes a great supply of faggots or pea-rises.



THERE are several different sorts of *Poplar*, to be found in almost all the counties in this kingdom; the *Abele*, or *White Poplar*, and the *Red Poplar*, have been esteemed the best; but there is a kind called the *Black Italian Poplar*, to be met with in the nurseries about *Nantwich*, in *Cheshire*, that has a decided preference to any other of its species.

It will overtake, from a *Cutting*, the other *Poplars*, that have been planted from *Standards* seyen years before. It has the valuable property of growing as erect as a walking-cane, and carrying with it a strength and beauty, peculiar to itself; it throws out no large arms, and the foliage is a darker green and larger than the other *Poplars*; the shoots are ribbed, and frequently more than forty inches in length, and carry a proportionate strength; not like the *Lombardy Poplar*, which does not merit the notice of the English Planter, as it is, without all exception, the least estimable.

The *Poplar* is the most valuable of all the *Acquatics*, whether we consider the quickness of its growth, or the magnitude to which it will arrive.

The best method of raising this tree is from cuttings about eighteen inches long; set one half in the ground in rows, about a yard wide, and about a foot from each other. In the summer the plantation should be carefully looked over, and all young side branches nipped off, in order to encourage the leading shoot.

This work should be done in the spring, taking care that the ground be well trenched. The plants may remain in the nursery, till they are of a size fit for planting out, either in standards, or in numbers together.

The quick growth of these trees, and their general use and value, are considerations that should induce every gentleman that has marshy

or boggy lands, or meadows beside brooks or rivers, to encourage their cultivation.

The timber of this tree is valuable to wheel-wrights and joiners; if laid for floors, it has the good property of not fireing, if a coal should fall upon it; if cut into pollards, it throws out great quantities of good fuel. There have been instances of persons who have planted *Poplars* early in life, falling the timber a second time that has grown on the same spot of land.

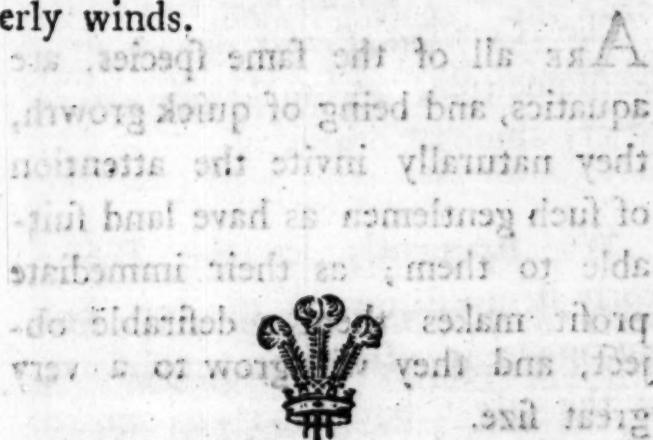
The *Carolina Poplar*, is a very handsome tree, and makes a pleasing variety amongst others.

We frequently see the *Poplar* nearly stripped up to the top, but that mode is oftentimes injurious, yet the great boughs it is apt to

throw out, if not taken off before they are of too large a size, certainly rob the tree of its beauty, and length of timber, and occasion the boards to be full of knots.

. Aviso

Although this tree prefers a moist situation, it is frequently seen of considerable magnitude in a dry one; but every sort of *Poplar*, except the *Black Italian*, are observed to bend and grow crooked, from the west-erly winds.



stated. The market soon filled with
visitors, and a signal was given to the vent
that a hundred **THE** caravans of
the populous tribes, had arrived to display
WILLOW, WITHY, SALLOW,

OZIER.

tion, a species of plant well known
to most agriculturists, is the Common
Willow, a small shrub, admirably
suited to small plots of land, and
bund, or islands in small ponds
flowing around them. The wood has

ARE all of the same species, are
aquatics, and being of quick growth,
they naturally invite the attention
of such gentlemen as have land suit-
able to them; as their immediate
profit makes them a desirable ob-
ject, and they will grow to a very
great size.

The method of raising them is, first to have the ground well trenched, then take cuttings of the two year old shoots, or of the strongest part of one year old shoots. They should be two feet and a half long, one foot and a half of which should be thrust into the ground; they should be set at two feet distance each way, and kept clean from weeds.

The twigs will sell for a good price to Basket-makers, and the profit has been in some instances from five to six pounds per acre, when they have been near to a good market.

If a plantation of *Willows* for timber is intended, they should, the first summer be looked over and have all

the branches, except the leading shoot, taken off, and thinned from time to time, as they interfere with each others growth.

It is very proper to plant these trees by the sides of brooks or rivers, to keep up the banks.

The planting of *Willows* should be done in *February*, as it injures the stools from whence the plants are taken to cut them later in the year.

There are twelve different species of this tree, but the *Huntingdon Willow* has the preference.

The *Babylonian* or *Weeping Willow*, planted by the side of ponds or rivulets, never fails to be admired; it is raised from cuttings, as the other Willows.

in church inscrito in which it
was built and now stands
before your own church.

THE

LIME TREE.

Is a handsome picturesque tree,
forming a beautiful cone by its
branches, and maintaining its body
taper and straight; as it will grow
to a very large size, it is proper to
be planted for avenues, to termin-
ate the bounds of lawns, and to
make a variety in places, designed
for relaxation of mind.

It forms an excellent shade, is not easily broken by the wind, and its wounds are soon healed.

The trees raised from seeds grow handsomer than those raised from layers. Let the seeds be gathered in *October*, in dry weather, from the red-twigg'd kind, and spread in a dry place for a few days; then prepare beds four feet wide, with alleys one foot and a half, rake the mould out, and tap the beds gently down with the back of the spade, to make them level; then place the seeds at about an inch asunder, gently pressing them down, and covering them about an inch deep. In the spring when the young plants appear, keep them clean from weeds, and water them gently in dry weather.

When they have stood two years, take them up carefully, shorten the roots, and take off the side branches, and plant them in rows two feet and a half asunder, and eighteen inches from each other, where they may remain till they are planted out for good. Let the rows be dug in winter, and kept clean from weeds. It will grow on any soil, but thrives best in a rich loamy soil.

The timber is valuable for turners, and carvers, and there have been instances of it growing to the amazing size of sixteen yards in circumference, at a foot and a half from the ground, and of thirty yards in height, others of ten yards, and many of four yards in circumference.

The blossoms have a very fragrant smell, and are crowded with bees.

This tree may be also raised from layers, which is done in autumn; after having planted the stools, the two years shoots must be brought down, which, if they do not readily bend, should have a gentle splash with a knife near the bottom; the younger twigs should have a slit at the joint, and their ends bent backwards, as the slit may be kept open, then the mould should be levelled amongst the layers, and the ends taken off within one inch of the ground.

They will be fit to remove in autumn, and will have formed good roots.

There are only two species of this tree.

W^hich is a very fine tree, I should say. It has a smooth, white, bark, which is easily peeled off. The leaves are oval, pointed, and have a strong, aromatic smell. The flowers are white, and the fruit is a small, round, black cherry.

THE *BLACK CHERRY TREE.*

H^{AS} a very pleasing appearance, either in blossom, or when the fruit is on it, therefore should always find a place in our plantations, and it thrives in the poorest lands.

It is raised from the stones, sown either broad cast, or set in rows,

which last method I should prefer; the plants will serve to graft other sorts of Cherries upon, or, when of a proper size, may be set in plantations, avenues, parks, or hedge-rows.

BLACK CHERRY

The timber is used by Cabinet-makers, and makes handsome furniture.



the following is the best for
watering and blossoms above the ground
but will not be so good as the former in the
winter months, though it does not
THE
lose the power.

HORN BEAM.

THIS Tree though generally con-
sidered as a shrub, will, if properly
treated, arrive to a very large size.
It is of quick growth, and calcu-
lated to resist the violence of the
winds better than almost any other
tree, the old leaves continuing till the
young ones come.

If this tree is propagated for timber, the seeds should be gathered in autumn, soon as ripe, and managed as other forest trees, whose seeds are sown.

They will be fit to transplant when two years old.

Where hedges, to shelter particular spots in a garden are wanted, the *Horn Beam* is the best adapted for the purpose, and will bear to be dubbed as an *Haw-thorn Hedge*.



hew tree and hewed timber, and the wood
most often the country or hewed
will then serve for as if you would
hew up the timber and then make
THE
nothing you'd see it want

YEW TREE.

It is a tree of great size,
and very durable, growing
best in high bottoms and in
soft soil, consisting in the wood
and bark in both of both view
is very hard wood with a very
fine grain nothing grows to it, but

THE cultivation of this tree should
not be neglected, even though the
use of the bow should be discontin-
ued. The wood is very useful
to Cabinet-makers, and for in-
laying.

It is proper to be placed at the
out-sides of a plantation, and makes

an excellent hedge, but care should be taken to prevent the cattle from browsing it, as the leaves will kill them, and the berries are equally fatal, if eat by any person.

Mr. PENNANT instances a *Yew* tree in *Fotheringale* Church-yard, in *Scotland*, that measured fifty-six feet and a half in circumference. They were used to be planted in church-yards when bows were in general use, that every person might be furnished there with a bough to make into a bow. They are likewise frequently seen to grow close to Old Halls, and Gentlemen's seats, that have been surrounded by moats, probably for the same purpose.

and about forty yards above ground, it
and has a few high rocky borders
the right hand of which
the greater part of the trees
are of a large size, and of
LAUREL TREE.

THAT, called the *Portugal Laurel*
is the sort generally introduced into
our plantations, being the sort that
grows to the largest size, and
which, by its pleasing green leaves,
makes a cheerful appearance in
winter.

This, as well as the common
Laurel, may be raised either from
the seeds, cuttings or layers,

If from seeds, they should be gathered when full ripe, and sown directly, in beds of light earth, about half an inch deep, taking care to cover the young plants when they appear, with mats in frosty weather.

In the summer they should be kept clean from weeds, and watered when they require it; and in the spring following planted in rows in the nursery.

But the most certain way of raising these trees is from cuttings, about a foot and a half in length, the under leaves taken off, and about a foot planted in the ground, taking care to do this work in the showery parts of the months of

August or *September*, and planting them in a shady situation, where they must be watered in dry weather, and transplanted when of a proper size, either to form entire plantations, or to intermix with other trees.

STRAWBERRY TREE
The *Portugal Laurel* will endure the most severe frosts.

From *Botanical Magazine* in *London*, Sup
and makes an agreeable addition
to any shrubbery, blooming pen-
sively throughout the year.
In flowers, and especially blossoming
by *Isabels*.



THE
ARBUTUS
 OR
STRAWBERRY TREE.

GROWS naturally in *Ireland*, and makes an agreeable variety in pleasure grounds, producing beautiful flowers, and is easily propagated by layers.



THE *LARCH FIR-TREE.*

THIS Tree has the pre-eminence of all the *Fir* tribe, if we consider the quickness of its growth, and the value of its timber.

It is a native of the *Alps*, though now very common in every part of this kingdom, and is an important acquisition to our plantations.

In order to raise this tree; in the winter let the cones be procured, and kept till spring, when, just before they are sown, the cones must be opened, by thrusting the point of a knife down the centre, so as not to damage the parts where the seeds lie; when they are opened they should be thrashed, and the seeds sifted through a sieve, which must be sown in a bed of light earth, about a quarter of an inch deep.

In the autumn they will have shot an inch or two in length, and in the following spring they should be pricked out in beds about three inches asunder.

In the second spring they must be removed carefully and planted in rows three feet asunder, and the

plants eighteen inches from each other, where they may remain till they are planted out for good, observing, that they always thrive best when planted small from the nursery, so as to be of a size not to be injured by the weeds. They will grow in the worst soils; if set in numbers together, in the most exposed situations, but not so as single trees.

In the spring, its lively light green tufts, and purple flowers, have a pleasing effect amongst other trees.

The wonderful and valuable qualities of this tree, are not in this kingdom, experimentally known; but authorities can be produced, from the countries where it is generally cultivated, that shew clearly

the preference it deserves, before almost all other trees; and it would, if planted on barren grounds, from its quick growth, in a short time, convince individuals of the importance of planting.

Trees that have been planted only thirteen years have measured in circumference, two feet nine inches, at five feet from the ground; at thirty years growth five feet, at five feet from the ground.

In forming plantations of *Larch*, it would be proper to place a row of *Scotch-firs* on the west or southwest sides, and these should be planted two years before the *Larch*, in order to form a shelter.

This tree, if designed for timber, requires a distance of five or six

yards from each other ; they should not be dressed, unless those lower branches that are dead, be taken off.

The timber of this tree may be applied to almost every purpose ; it is used for ship-building in *Russia*, and with the boards they cover their houses, being, by emitting a resinous coat, of the greatest durability. It is very proper for gate bars, and continues a length of time under ground without rotting ; is very proper for floors, and will not easily fire.

Like other *Firs* it is inaccessible to worms, and the best wood to gild upon, and burnish ; the *Italians* make use of no other wood, when for that purpose they can procure *Larch*.

THE
C E D A R.

THIS handsome and stately tree, numbers of which grow on mounts *Libanus*, *Taurus*, &c. may probably be naturalized to any climate, and would be a great ornament to our bleakest and barren mountains, as it thrives best on the poorest soils, and is clad in perpetual verdure.

In order to raise this tree, procure cones, either from the *Levant*, or

of the growth of this kingdom, and bore a hole up the center of each cone quite through, put them in water till the next day, then with a wooden peg, larger than the borer, thrust it down the hole, which will divide the cones so that the seeds may be picked out.

Sow the seeds in a dry, or sandy soil, in the middle of *March*, in pots or boxes, the plants will appear in seven or eight weeks, when they should be placed in a shady place, from out of the sun, and remain all summer, watering them when they require it; in the winter they must be kept secure from the frosts, either in the green-house or covered with mats. In the beginning of *April* prick them out in beds five inches asunder, keeping them shaded and moist, where they may remain,

till they are fit to be planted out. If any of the plants droop their leading shoots, they should be tied to a stake with a little bass, to keep them upright. When they are planted out for good they never should be lopped at all, as it will injure their growth, and diminish their beauty.

Cedars, planted in *Chelsea Garden* in 1683, measured in 1774 12 feet and a half at two feet from the ground, and their branches extended more than twenty feet on every side.

The *Psalmist* says, when he describes the flourishing state of a People—“ *They shall spread their branches like a Cedar tree.*”

**THE
PINE
OR
SCOTCH FIR.**

THIS tree receives the appellation of *Scotch Fir* from us, because it grows naturally in the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, where the seeds falling from their cones, come up and propagate themselves without any care. But many of these trees have been found in the mosses, in *Cumberland*, *Cheshire*, *Staffordshire*, and *Lancashire*, supposed to have been overthrown in the general Deluge.

They grow likewise spontaneously in *Denmark, Norway, Sweden*, and also in *New South Wales*, where *Pines* were found of the amazing size of from 180 to 200 feet in length, and from 20 to 30 feet in circumference; when they are properly raised and planted out, they will grow to be *good timber trees* in almost any part of the world.

The timber is called *Deal*, and is now of more general use than any other, for which reason it deserves to be propagated with the greatest industry.

In order to raise the *Scotch Fir*, gather the cones in winter, and in *June* or *July*, expose them to the heat of the sun, which will open the scales and the seeds will shake out.

If there is little sun they may be placed at a distance from the fire, or in kilns and the seeds will fall out, taking care not to scorch them.

In the middle of *April* or *May*, prepare beds, three or four feet wide, and sow the seeds about half an inch deep in a light soil; they will appear in about six weeks, with the husk on their heads, but if great care is not then taken; the birds will destroy them all as they come up, they therefore must be netted, and effectual means taken to prevent the birds from tasting them.

When they have parted from their husks, the nets may be removed,

and the plants kept clean from weeds, until the next *March* or *April*, when they should be pricked out into beds, at four inches distance from each plant, in rows, at two feet asunder.

When they are about a foot in height, the rows may be thinned, and the plants taken out, and set in rows about two feet distance from each other, where they may remain till they are fit to plant out for good, taking care to fence them well from cattle, and whilst in their *infant* state from hares and rabbits.

If they are to be planted in a bleak situation, they should be planted whilst they are from one foot,

to two foot high, as they will not then be so liable to be stirred by the winds.

As this tree will thrive in the very poorest soil, it may be hoped, that Gentlemen who are possessed of such lands, will encourage its growth, notwithstanding they may not reasonably expect to receive much profit in their own time, yet, their successors will be highly benefited, and the pleasure which these growing trees will afford, by beautifying the dreary parts of the country, will in some measure recompence them for their trouble and expence; and by creating employment for the industrious poor, lessen these rates, which are now so high in many parts of this kingdom.

The expence of fencing large plantations is the greatest objection, the others are trifling.

Where the land is covered by *Heath* or *Furze*, only dig a hole sufficient to hold the plants, between the *Heath* or *Furze*, at proper distances, and in a few years they will grow so as to overpower the *Heath* or *Furze*, and destroy it.

They should then be planted in an irregular manner, not in rows, taking care to make the holes large enough for the roots, putting the finest part of the soil about them, and to settle the earth gently with the foot to the roots of the plant;

if these directions are observed, and care taken not to bruize or injure the plants, in taking them from the nursery, there will be little hazard of success.

If, after they have stood a few years, the branches should interfere with each other, they must be pruned, by taking the lower branches off in *September*, close to the stem, and this may be repeated every other year; the croppings will serve to *rise* peas, and are excellent fuel.

The *Marquis of Townshend*, supported a number of cattle in one severe winter, by feeding them with the branches, cut off the *Scotch Fir*.

When it may be thought necessary to thin plantations of *Fir*, they should be cut off close to the ground, for the roots never spring again: The trees which are cut will serve for scaffold-poles, and put-locks, ladders, rails, and various other uses. The trees that are left to remain for timber should be at eight or ten feet distance from each other.

In *Scotland*, this tree will frequently produce boards four feet in diameter, and the trees will be sixty feet in height to the branches, fit for the finest deal boards. The more exposed the situation of these trees, the slower is their growth, and the timber is better, firmer, and more durable.

Some *firs* now growing in *England*, measure at five feet from the ground, seven feet in circumference, are from 60 to 70 feet high, and have not been planted more than 60 or 70 years.



THE
WEYMOUTH,
OR
NEW ENGLAND PINE.

NAMED so, from its having been first cultivated in *England*, by *Lord Weymouth*, is a beautiful tree, and is one of the tallest of its species, often-times growing to one hundred feet high in *America*, from whence it was brought here; its wood is esteemed the best for making masts of ships. This, and the *Scotch Pine*, are the most worthy of cultivation of any; the others may be planted for va-

riety in parks, plantations, &c. where they make a pleasing appearance in winter, when other trees are out of leaf.

It is raised in the same manner as the *Scotch Fir*, and so are all the other sorts. Namely :

THE SILVER FIR.

A beautiful tree.

THE SPRUCE FIR.

Its leaves are of a darker hue in winter than other firs, resembling more the *Yew tree*.

THE PINASTER OR STONE-PINE.

THE foliage of this is a brighter green, and more pleasing to the sight in winter than the *Scotch*.

THE SWAMP PINE.

THE CEMBRA PINE.

THE

BALM OF GILEAD FIR.

MAKES a pretty appearance in plantations of evergreens, its colour and leaves differing from the others.

In the formation of plantations, a variety of these ever-green trees placed here and there, contribute much to the beauty of the whole, as well as to their upright growth.

The *Fir* should be fallen in *May*, at the time that the turpentine is in the body, which will contribute

much to the durability of the wood; but the *Scotch Fir* boards are whiter if the trees are fallen in the winter months, and tables and other furniture made from them, appear in every respect equal to deals imported from abroad.

There are several gentlemen in *Scotland*, who receive a regular annual profit of five or six hundred pounds from the *Fir-trees*, fallen on their estates, and have a constant succession of trees of spontaneous growth.

The proper season to plant or remove *Firs*, and other trees that do not shed their leaves, is in *March* or *April*, as soon as the frosts are gone.

THE

BIRCH,

THIS tree, when planted in a nursery or plantation with young oaks, serves as a good nurse, and accelerates their growth: It does not often grow to a very large size, but its pendant sprigs, white bark, and pleasant green leaves, contribute to make a pleasing variety amongst other trees.

The most expeditious way of raising this tree is from layers, as is directed for raising limes-trees.

The loppings of this tree make good fuel, but are of much more value for making brooms.

It will grow on any soil, though on a dry, or gravel, it thrives best.



THE**MULBERRY.**

THE growth of this tree, although not generally met with in plantations, should be encouraged for the delicacy of its fruit, and though of a slow growth, its timber when mature, is very valuable.

It will grow to a large size, and is propagated from layers, but the best practice is from cuttings of the last

year's shoot, with one joint of the two years wood at the bottom, and planted their full length, only leaving two or three buds above ground. This work should be done in *March*.

When they have shot a good length, they may be removed into the nursery, where they should be trained, by having stakes fixed to them for their support.

They prefer a rich light soil, and when planted out should be placed in a sunny situation, and sheltered from the north-west winds.

Their leaves are the best food for silk-worms.

ARBOR VITÆ.

THIS tree will grow to a large size, is much admired in pleasure grounds, and likes a moist situation.

It may be raised from the seed, layers or cuttings. The wood is extremely hard and of great durability, very proper for turners, and sells for a good price.

The fresh leaves pounded with hog's lard, is recommended as a remedy for the rheumatism, when applied to the part as a plaster.

THE

H O L L Y,

Grows spontaneously in many parts of this kingdom, where its fine lucid green leaves and red berries cannot escape admiration. It grows from twenty to thirty feet high, and should always find a place in our plantations.

There is no hedge so beautiful or impenetrable, as a well managed *Holly hedge,*

*“ A hedge of Holly, thieves that would
invade*

“ Repulses, like a growing Palisade.”

There are variety of Hollies known to almost every gardener. They are raised from the berries, which should be buried in the ground twelve months before they are sown, and as they do not appear till the second spring, the beds must be kept clean from weeds, and secure from mice, and receive gentle waterings.

When the plants are two years old, they may be removed to the nursery, and set in rows at eight inches distance each way.

The best time to remove them is in autumn, especially in dry land.

This wood is used by turners, &c. and takes a good price; the bark makes that glutinous matter called *Bird Lime*.

There are great varieties of variegated sorts grafted upon the common *Holly* stocks, which look beautiful, when properly intermixed with other trees.

An *Holly* of twenty inches round is worth to Cabinet makers half a crown a foot; an *Holly* lately growing at *Cleveland*, in *Yorkshire*, measured six feet ten inches in girth, and contained forty-six feet six inches solid.

THE

BOX TREE.

MAKES a fine and cheerful appearance in ever-green quarters, and to skirt plantations; it is raised from cuttings put down in autumn in moist situations, or kept well watered.

It grows luxuriantly, in several parts of this kingdom, and the wood sells at a high price, to the turners and comb-makers.



HAZEL***NUT-TREE.***

THESE Trees should find a place in our plantations, as they serve well to thicken them, and furnish great quantities of brush-wood; and when properly managed, are valuable for fishing-rods, walking-sticks, and to form hoops for the coopers.

A Coppice of hazels should be raised from the nuts, sown in *February*, and treated as the *Chestnut*, and planted out at one yard asunder, and if cut down at intervals, will produce a great abundance of underwood.

The *Filbert*, that so much esteemed delicacy at out-deferts, had better be raised from cuttings, suckers, or layers, and be placed at three or four yards distance from each other.

There are great encouragements held out to the cultivators of this tree, as the fruit sells at a great price, and the suckers are applied to various uses.

Some persons have made an annual profit of their *Filberts*, of fifteen or twenty pounds, when near to a good market.

When they are planted on each side of a garden walk, they form a very pleasant shade, but they like a dry soil and sunny situation, which likewise contributes much to the flavour of the fruit, for if they grow in a moist or shady situation, the fruit does not ripen well.

THE

SERVICE TREE:

THERE are several different species of this Tree, which in *Kent* and *Surrey*, grow to the height of thirty feet; it flowers in *May*, and in autumn bears branches of fine red berries, which must be gathered in *September*, and the pulp rubbed off the stems, and sown like beech-mast.

When the tree is covered with berries, is even more beautiful than the *Mountain Ash*; the berries are a brighter red, and seem transparent, but it does not commonly grow to a larger size than the generality of our shrubs, therefore should, like them, be set to fringe the outsides of plantations.

Q

THE

HAW THORN.

THOUGH *last*, not *least*, either for beauty when in blossom, or when covered with berries, or use for fences and fuel. The berries should be gathered when ripe, and laid together to rot the pulp, and sown in *February*; but they will not appear until the next spring, and therefore must be carefully weeded, and when two years old, set in rows four or five inches from each other: It must be acknowledged, that they form the neatest and best hedges, and when kept neatly dressed with

the dubbing-sheers, have a pleasing appearance.

The *Furze*, or *Gors*, is made use of for fences, but though it is pleasing to the sight, when in blossom, it does not make so neat, or effectual a fence as the *Hawthorn*.

In finishing plantations, a few roots of the yellow broom may be planted on the borders ; its beautiful appearance when in blossom, contrasts the foliage of the trees ; whilst its long taper branches make good sweeping brooms, and the cattle will not injure it, by browsing. Some planters have sown the broom, and birch seeds, at the same time with acorns, which serve for nurses, and protect the young oaks from the sun and frosts.

THE INGENIOUS

Mr. STILLINGFLEET,

Gives the following Kalendar of the Foliation of Trees and Shrubs,
in 1765.

1	Honey-suckle,	Jan. 16	19	Marsh Elder	April 11
2	Goose-berry,	March 11	20	Wych Elm,	— 12
3	Currant,	— 11	21	Quicken,	— 13
4	Elder,	— 11	22	Horn-bean,	— 13
5	Birch,	April 1	23	Apple,	— 14
6	Weeping-willow	— 1	24	Abéle,	— 16
7	Rasp-berry,	— 3	25	Chesnut,	— 16
8	Bramble,	— 3	26	Willow,	— 17
9	Briar,	— 4	27	Oak,	— 18
10	Plumb.	— 6	28	Lime,	— 18
11	Apricot,	— 6	29	Maple,	— 19
12	Peach,	— 6	30	Walnut,	— 21
13	Filbert,	— 7	31	Plane,	— 21
14	Oziers,	— 7	32	Black Poplar,	— 21
15	Alder,	— 7	33	Beech,	— 21
16	Sycamore,	— 9	34	Acacia,	— 21
17	Elm,	— 0	35	Ash,	— 22
18	Quince,	— 10	26	Carolina Pop.	— 22



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XIV

A
C A T A L O G U E, &c.

F O R E S T - T R E E S.

L. s. d.

AREA THEOPHRASTI, } 1 0 0 per hundred.

transplanted, 1 foot

Ditto, — 2 feet 1 5 0 ditto
Ditto, — 4 feet 1 13 4 ditto
Ditto, — 6 feet 2 0 0 ditto
Ditto, — 8 feet 0 0 6 each
Ditto, — 10 feet 0 0 8 each

Ashes, 1 yr. old Seedlings, 4 inches 0 10 0 per thousand.

Ditto 2 years old Seedlings, } 0 12 6 ditto
6 inches

Ditto, transplanted, 1 foot 1 10 0 ditto
Ditto, — 2 feet 2 0 0 ditto
Ditto, — 3 feet 0 7 6 per hundred.
Ditto, — 4 feet 0 10 0 ditto

Ashes, Carolina 0 1 0 each

Virginian flowering 0 0 6 ditto

Manna — 0 1 0 ditto

With entire leaves — 0 1 0 ditto

Weeping — 0 1 0 ditto

Ashes, Mountain transplanted 1 ft. 1 0 0 per hundred.

Ditto, — 2 to 3 feet 1 5 0 ditto
Ditto, — 4 feet 1 13 4 ditto
Ditto, — 6 feet 2 0 0 ditto
Ditto, —

Aspin, the trembling

Ditto, —

BEECHES, 1 yr. old Seedlings, } 0 10 0 per thousand.

6 inches —

Ditto, 2 years old Seedlings, } 0 15 0 ditto
9 inches —

Ditto, transplanted, 1 foot 2 0 0 ditto

Ditto, — 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot 3 0 0 ditto

Ditto, — 2 feet 3 15 0 ditto

F O R E S T - T R E E S.

		L.	s.	d.
Beeches,	3 feet	0	15	0 per hundred.
Ditto,	4 feet	1	0	0 ditto
Ditto,	6 feet	1	5	0 ditto
Ditto,	8 feet	0	0	6 each
Ditto,	10 feet	0	0	8 ditto
Ditto,	12 feet	0	0	10 ditto
Ditto, purple,	—	0	2	0 ditto
Birches, transplanted,	1 foot	0	5	0 per hundred.
Ditto,	2 feet	0	7	6 ditto
Ditto,	3 feet	0	10	0 ditto
Ditto,	4 to 5 feet	0	0	3 each
Ditto,	8 to 10 feet	0	0	6 ditto
Birches, weeping	—	0	0	6 ditto
— Dwarf Scotch,	—	0	1	0 ditto
— Carolina, or Poplar leaved	—	0	1	0 ditto
CEDARS of Libanus, transplant- ed, 4 inches		0	0	9 ditto
Ditto, 6 inches		0	1	0 ditto
Ditto, 9 inches	—	0	1	6 ditto
Ditto, 1 foot,	—	0	2	6 ditto
Ditto,	—			
Cedars, Red Virginian, 1 foot		0	1	0 ditto
1½ foot		0	1	6 ditto
2 feet				
3 feet				
Cedars, White Virginian		0	1	6 ditto
CHESNUTS, Horse, 1 year old		0	3	0 per hundred.
Seedlings, 6 inches		0	3	0 ditto
Ditto, 2 years old Seedlings, 9 inches		0	4	0 ditto
Ditto, transplanted, 1 foot		0	5	0 ditto
Ditto, 2 feet		0	10	0 ditto
Ditto, 3 feet		0	15	0 ditto
Ditto, 4 feet		1	0	0 ditto
Ditto, 5 feet		1	5	0 ditto

FOREST-TREES.

9

		L.	s.	d.
Chesnuts, Horse, strip'd leaved, 2 sorts	—	{ 0	1	0 each
— scarlet flowering		0	2	6 ditto
— yellow flowering		0	2	6 ditto
Chesnuts, Spanish, one year old Seedlings, 6 inches		{ 0	4	0 per hundred.
Ditto, 2 years old Seedlings, 9 inches	—	{ 0	5	0 ditto
Ditto, transplanted, 1 foot		0	6	0 ditto
Ditto, — 2 feet		0	10	0 ditto
Chesnut, Spanish, transplanted, 2 ft		0	15	0 ditto
Ditto, — 4 to 5 feet		1	0	0 ditto
Ditto, —		0	0	6 each
Ditto, — 8 to 9 feet		0	5	0 ditto
Chesnuts, strip'd-leaved Spanish		{ 1	0	0 per hundred.
CYPRESS, common, 2 years old Seedlings,		0	0	6 each
Ditto, transplanted, 1 foot		0	1	0 ditto
Ditto, — 2 feet		0	1	6 ditto
Ditto, — 3 feet		0	1	6 ditto
Cypress, deciduous	—	0	2	6 ditto
ELMS, English, grafted on broad leav'd Witch Elm, 2½ feet		{ 0	15	0 per hundred.
Ditto, — 4 feet		1	0	0 ditto
Ditto, — 6 feet		1	10	0 ditto
Ditto, — 8 feet		2	0	0 ditto
Ditto, — 10 feet		2	10	0 ditto
Elms, English, 1 year old Layers, 2 feet	—	{ 0	7	6 ditto
Ditto, transplanted, 4 feet		1	0	0 ditto
Ditto, — 6 feet		1	10	0 ditto
Ditto, — 8 feet		2	0	0 ditto
Ditto, — 10 feet		2	10	0 ditto
Elms, strip'd-leaved English		0	1	0 each
Elms, strip'd-leaved Dutch, 3 feet		0	0	6 ditto
Ditto, — 6 feet		0	0	9 ditto

		<i>L. s. d.</i>
Elms, Black Canada	—	○ 1 ○ ditto
Elms, Witch 1 y. old Seedlings, 5 in.	○ 10 ○	per thousand
Ditto, 2 yrs. old Seedlings, 8 inches	○ 15 ○	ditto
Ditto, 3 yrs. old Seedlings, 1 foot	1 ○ ○	ditto
Ditto, transplanted, 2 feet	○ 5 ○	per hundred
Ditto, _____ 3 feet	○ 7 ○	6 ditto
Ditto, _____		
FIRS, Balm of Gilead, transpl. 6 in.	1 ○ ○	ditto
Ditto, _____ 1 foot	1 13 4	ditto
Ditto, _____ 2 feet	○ ○ 6	each
Ditto, _____ 3 feet	○ ○ 9	ditto
Ditto, _____ 4 to 5 feet	○ 1 ○	ditto
Ditto, _____ 6 to 8 feet	○ 1 ○	6 ditto
Firs, Scotch, 1 year old Seedlings,	○ 5 ○	per thous.
2 inches	—	
Ditto, 2 yrs old Seedlings, 4 inches	○ 7 6	ditto
Ditto, 2 y old, transplanted, 4 in.	○ 13 ○	ditto
Ditto, transplanted, 6 inches	1 5 ○	ditto
Ditto, _____ 9 inches	2 ○ ○	ditto
Ditto, _____ 1 foot	2 10 ○	ditto
Ditto, _____ 1½ foot	3 15 ○	ditto
Ditto, _____ 2 feet	○ 10 ○	per bund.
Ditto, _____ 2½ feet	○ 15 ○	ditto
Ditto, _____ 3 feet	1 ○ ○	ditto
Firs, Silver, 1 y. old Seedlings, 2 in.	1 10 ○	per thous.
Ditto, 2 yrs old Seedlings, 3 in.	2 ○ ○	ditto
Ditto, 3 yrs old, transplanted, 4 in.	○ 5 ○	per bund.
Ditto, transplanted, 6 and 7 inches	○ 7 6	ditto
Ditto, _____ 1 foot	○ 10 ○	ditto
Ditto, _____ 1½ foot		
Ditto, _____		
Firs, Spruce or Norway, 1 year old	○ 10 ○	per thous.
Seedlings, 2 inches	—	
Ditto, two years old Seedlings,	○ 15 ○	ditto
4 inches	—	
Ditto, transplanted, 6 inches	1 10 ○	ditto
Ditto, _____ 9 inches	3 ○ ○	ditto

FOREST-TREES.

7

Firs, transplanted, 1 foot	£ 0 10	0 per hundred.
Ditto, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot	0 15	0 ditto
Ditto, 2 feet	1 0	0 ditto
Ditto, 3 feet	1 5	0 ditto
Ditto, 4 feet	1 13	4 ditto
Ditto.		ditto
Firs, American Spruce, 6 inches	1 5	0 ditto
Ditto, 1 foot	0 0	9 each
Ditto, 2 feet	0 1	0 ditto
Firs, Hemlock Spruce	0 2	0 each
HOLLIES Gr 2 y old seedlings 2 in	0 10	0 per thousand
Ditto, 3 years old seedlings, 4 in	0 12	6 ditto
Ditto, transplanted, 6 inches	1 5	0 ditto
Ditto, 1 foot	0 5	0 per hundred.
Hollies, strip'd of various sorts, 1 ft	0 0	6 each
Ditto, 2 feet	0 0	9 each
Ditto,		
HORNBEAM, 1 year old seedlings	0 10	0 per thousand
Ditto, 2 years old seedlings	0 15	0 ditto
Ditto, transplanted, 9 inches	1 10	0 ditto
Ditto, 1 foot	2 0	0 ditto
Ditto, 1 foot	0 6	0 per hundred.
Ditto, 2 feet	0 8	0 ditto
Ditto, 3 feet	0 10	0 ditto
Ditto, 4 feet	0 15	0 ditto
Ditto, 6 feet	1 0	0 ditto
LARCHES, 1 y old seedlings, 2 in	1 0	0 per thousand
Ditto, 2 yrs old seedlings, 6 in	1 10	0 ditto
Ditto transplanted, 1 foot	0 5	0 per hundred.
Ditto, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ foot	0 7	6 ditto
Ditto, 2 feet	0 10	0 ditto
Ditto, 3 feet	0 15	0 ditto
Ditto, 4 feet	1 5	0 ditto
Ditto, 6 feet	1 10	0 ditto
Ditto, 10 to 12 feet	0 0	9 each
LIMES, transplanted, 1 foot	0 6	0 per hundred.
Ditto, 2 feet	0 10	0 ditto
Ditto, 3 feet	0 15	0 ditto

FOREST-TREES.

		L.	s.	d.	
Limes, transplanted, 4 and 5 feet		1	5	0	per hundred.
Ditto, 6 feet		1	10	0	ditto
MAPLE, English, transplanted 1 f.	o	7	6	ditto	
Ditto, 2 feet	o	10	0	ditto	
Ditto, <u> </u>					
Maple, Sugar	—	0	0	6	each
— Virginian Ash-leav'd,	—	0	0	6	each
— Scarlet flowering	—	0	1	0	each
— Mountain	—	0	1	0	each
— Norway or Acerplatonides	—	0	0	6	each
OAKS, English, 1 year old seedlings, 6 inches	—	0	10	0	per thousand
Ditto 2 y. old seedlings 1 foot	—	0	15	0	ditto
Ditto, transplanted, 1 foot	—	1	10	0	ditto
Ditto, 1½ foot	—	2	0	0	ditto
Ditto, 2 feet	—	2	10	0	ditto
Ditto, 3 feet	—	3	10	0	ditto
Ditto, 4 feet	—	0	10	0	per hundred.
Ditto, <u> </u>					
Oaks, Scarlet	—	0	0	6	each
— Devonshire or Lucombe's	—	0	2	6	each
— Ragnal	—	0	1	0	each
— Spanish	—	0	1	0	each
— Strip'd-leav'd	—	0	2	6	each
— Evergreen or Ilex	—	0	0	6	each
— with moffy cupp'd Acorns	—	0	0	9	each
Oak American (from seed) 1 foot	—	0	0	6	each
Ditto, 2 feet	—	0	0	9	each
Ditto, 4 feet	—	0	1	0	each
PINASTERS, seedlings, 2 inches	—	1	0	0	per thousand
Ditto, transplanted, 4 inches	—	0	6	0	per hundred.
Ditto, 9 inches	—	0	15	0	ditto
Ditto, 1 foot	—	1	0	0	ditto
Ditto, 1½ foot	—	1	5	0	ditto
Ditto, 2 feet	—	1	13	4	ditto
Ditto, <u> </u>					

FOREST-TREES.

9

l. s. d.

PINES, cluster seedlings, 2 inches	1	0	0	<i>per thousand</i>
Ditto, transplanted, 4 inches	0	6	0	<i>per hundred</i>
Ditto, _____ 9 inches	0	15	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____ 1 foot	1	0	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____ 1½ foot	1	5	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____ 2 feet	1	13	4	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____				
Pines, stone seedlings 4 inches	0	5	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, transplanted, 1 foot	0	0	6	<i>each</i>
Pines, Lord Weymouth's, or New England, 2 yrs old seedlings	0	7	6	<i>per hundred</i>
Ditto, transplanted, 4 inches	0	15	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____ 6 inches	1	0	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____ 1 foot	1	5	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____ 2 feet	2	0	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____ 3 feet	2	10	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____ 4 to 5 feet	3	10	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____ 6 to 8 feet	0	1	0	<i>each</i>
PLATINUS, Oriental and Occi- dental, 2 feet	—	0	0	3 <i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____ 4 feet	0	0	4	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____ 6 feet	0	0	6	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____				
POPLARS, Black or Abele 1½ feet	0	5	0	<i>per hundred</i>
Ditto, _____ 3 feet	0	10	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____				
Poplars, Lombardy or Italian 2 ft	0	6	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____ 3 to 4 feet	0	10	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____ 6 feet	0	15	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____ 8 feet	1	5	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____				
Poplars, Black Italian, 2 feet	0	10	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____ 3 feet	0	15	0	<i>ditto</i>
Ditto, _____ 6 feet	1	0	0	<i>ditto</i>
Poplars, White, 1½ foot	0	5	0	<i>ditto</i>

10. FOREST-TREES.

L. s. d.

Poplars, White, 3 to 4 feet	0 10	0 ditto
Ditto, ——— 6 feet	0 15	0 ditto
Ditto, ——— 8 feet	1 5	0 ditto
Ditto, ———	0 0	6 ditto
Poplars, of Carolina	0 1	0 each.
——— Berry-bearing	0 1	0 ditto
——— Balsam	0 0	6 ditto
SYCAMORES, one year old Seedlings, 1 foot	0 15	0 per thousand
Ditto, transplanted, 2 feet	0 7	6 per hundred
Ditto, ——— 3 feet	0 10	0 ditto
Ditto, ——— 4 to 5 feet	0 15	0 ditto
Ditto, ——— 6 feet	1 0	0 ditto
Ditto, ——— 8 feet	1 13	4 ditto
Ditto, ——— 10 feet	2 0	0 ditto
Ditto, strip'd, 2 feet	0 0	4 each
Ditto, ——— 4 to 5 feet	0 0	6 ditto
Ditto, ——— 8 feet	0 0	9 ditto

THORN QUICKSETS, White

WALNUTS, transplanted, 1 foot	0 4	0 per hundred
Ditto, ——— 1½ foot	0 5	0 ditto
Ditto, ——— 2 feet	0 10	0 ditto
Ditto, ——— 4 feet	1 0	0 ditto
Ditto, ——— 8 feet	0 0	9 each
Ditto, ——— 10 feet	0 1	0 ditto
WILLOWS, Huntingdonshire, 2 to 3 feet	0 10	0 per hundred
Ditto, ——— 6 feet	0 0	3 each
Ditto, Weeping	0 0	3 ditto
Ditto, Sweet	0 0	2 ditto
YEWES, transplanted, 6 inches	0 10	0 per hundred.
Ditto, ——— 1 foot	1 0	0 ditto
Ditto, ——— 1½ foot	1 13	4 ditto
Ditto, ——— 2 feet	2 10	0 ditto

FOREST-TREES.

11

Yews. transplanted, 3 feet	£. 0 0 9	each
Ditto, ——— 4 feet	0 1 0	ditto
Ditto, ——— 5 feet	0 1 3	ditto

Also Cherry, Crab, Pear, Plumb, and Paradise Apple-Stocks.

FRUIT-TREES.

		each.
A PPLE Trees, Standards	—	1 0
Ditto, Dwarfs upon Crab Stocks	—	0 8
Ditto, Dwarfs upon Paradise Stocks	—	1 0
Apricot Trees, Standards	—	2 6
Ditto, Dwarfs	—	1 6
Cherry Trees, Standards	—	1 4
ditto, dwarfs	—	1 0
Fig Trees	—	0 9
Vine	—	0 9
Dutch Medlar Trees, Standards	—	1 4
Ditto, Dwarfs	—	1 0
Black Mulberry Trees, Standards	—	3 0
Ditto, Dwarfs	—	1 6
Peach Trees, Standards	—	2 6
Ditto, Dwarfs	—	1 6
Ditto, Dwarfs of the best French Kinds	—	2 6
Nectarine Trees, Standards	—	2 6
Ditto, Dwarfs	—	1 6
Ditto, Dwarfs of the best French Kinds	—	2 6
Pear Trees, Standards	—	1 4
Ditto, Dwarfs	—	1 0
Plumb Trees, Standards	—	1 4
Ditto, Dwarfs	—	1 0
Portugal Quince Trees, Standards	—	1 4
Ditto, Dwarfs	—	1 0
Filbert and Spanish Nut Trees	—	0 3

		each.
		s. d.
Goosberry Trees	—	0 2
Goosberry Trees, new and newest sorts, from 3d. to	—	1 0
Currant Trees	—	0 2

N. B. On application, written Catalogues will be delivered, containing the particular sorts of the Fruit Trees propagated in these Nurseries.

EVERGREEN AND FLOWERING SHRUBS.

		each.
		s. d.
A CACIA, Scarlet-flowering or Red Robinia	—	2 6
Yellow Egyptian	—	2 6
Three-thorned	—	2 0
Virginian, or Two-thorned	—	1 0
Agnes Castus, or Chaste Tree	—	0 6
Alaternoides	—	1 0
Heath-leav'd	—	1 •
Alder, Black Berry-bearing or Frangula	—	0 3
Almond, Fruit-bearing, Standard,	—	1 6
Dwarf	—	1 0
White flowering, thin shell'd	—	1 •
Double-flowering Dwarf	—	0 9
Single-flowering Dwarf	—	0 9
Alspice, Catesby's	—	5 0
Althaea, Double-flowering, or Japan Rose	—	4 •
Single-flowering	—	4 0
Frutex, White	—	0 6
Red	—	0 6
Purple	—	0 6
Painted Lady	—	0 6
Strip'd-leav'd	—	2 6

FLOWERING-SHRUBS.

13

		each.
Amomum Plinii	—	6
Angelica Tree	—	6
Anonis, Shrubby	—	0
Apricot, Blotched-leav'd	—	6
Arbor Judæ	—	0
Arbor Vitæ, Common, $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot high	—	9
2 feet high	—	0
3 to 4 feet	—	6
Chinese, 8 inches high	—	6
1 foot	—	6
Arbutus, or Strawberry Tree	—	6
Andrachne	—	6
Trailing	—	6
Asphalatus	—	6
Azalias, 5 sorts	—	6
Azederach, or Bead Tree	—	6
BARBA Jovis	—	6
Barberry, with red fruit	—	3
without stone	—	6
with white fruit	—	4
Bay Tree	—	6
with strip'd leaves	—	0
Benjamin Tree	—	0
Bladder Nuf, five-leav'd	—	3
three-leav'd	—	6
American three-leav'd	—	0
Box Tree, common, 2 feet	—	3
3 feet	—	4
4 feet	—	6
with gold-edged leaves	—	4
with strip'd curl'd leaves	—	6
with narrow leaves	—	6
with blotched leaves	—	6
Dwarf,	—	3
Bramble, with double flowers	—	0
Broom, Butcher's, with prickly leaves	—	3
with smooth leaves	—	3

per yard

		each.
		s d.
Broom, Butcher's, with narrow leaves		0 6
Dwarf branching	—	0 3
English	—	0 3
Lucca	—	1 0
White Portugal	—	0 6
Spanish	—	0 3
Buckthorn, common	—	0 3
Sea, or Rhamnoides	—	0 6
CARAGANA, or Yellow Robinia	—	1 6
Cassioberry Bush, or South-Sea Tea Tree	—	1 0
Catalpa	—	2 0
Celastrus, or Staff Tree	—	1 0
Ceanothus Evergreen	—	2 0
Cephalanthus, or Buttonwood Tree	—	1 0
Cherry, Common Bird	—	0 3
New England Bird	—	0 6
Cornish Cluster	—	1 0
Cornelian	—	0 6
Double-flowering Standard	—	1 4
Dwarf	—	1 0
Perfumed, or Mahaleb	—	1 0
Chionanthus, Fringe Tree, or Snowdrop Tree	—	3 0
Cinquefoil Shrub	—	0 3
Citrus, Male, or Rock Rose of Montpelier	—	0 9
with Sage Leaves and Purple flowers	—	0 9
with Willow Leaves and spotted flowers	—	1 0
with Purple Flowers spotted with crimson	—	2 6
small Dwarf, or Helianthemum	—	0 6
with waved Leaves	—	1 0
Clematis, or Upright Blue Climber	—	0 6
Clethra	—	2 6
Coronella Maritima, with broad Leaves	—	1 0
with narrow Leaves	—	1 0
Cornus with white Berries, or N. England Amomum	—	1 0
Crab, Virginian, sweet-scented	—	1 0

		each.
		s. d.
Crab Siberian, transparent	—	1 0
Creeper, Virginian	—	0 3
Curran, with Gooseberry Leaves	—	0 3
with strip'd Leaves	—	0 6
Cytisus Lunatus, or Moon Trefoil	—	2 0
Neapolitan, or Evergreen	—	1 0
Secundus	—	0 3
DIERVILLA	—	0 3
Diosma, the sweet-scented	—	2 0
Dogwood, Carolina	—	0 6
Female	—	0 6
strip'd-leav'd	—	1 0
ELDER, Parsley-leav'd	—	0 3
Green-berried	—	0 3
White-berried	—	0 3
Mountain red-berried	—	0 6
Silver-strip'd	—	1 0
GERANIUMS, in sorts, from 1s. to	—	2 6
Germanander Tree, Spanish, with blue flowers	—	1 6
Ditto, with Sulphur-coloured flowers	—	1 6
Groundsel Tree	—	0 6
Guelder Rose, common	—	0 3
strip'd-leav'd	—	1 0
Virginian	—	0 6
Carolina	—	0 6
HALESIA	—	3 0
Hartwort, Ethiopian	—	1 0
Heath, Mediterranean	—	2 0
Hickory Nut of Virginia	—	1 0
Honey-suckle, Long-blooming	—	0 2
Red Dutch	—	0 2
Early Red	—	0 2
Early White	—	0 2
Late Red	—	0 2
Late White	—	0 2

	each.
	s. d.
— Virginian Trumpet	1 0
— Carolina Trumpet	1 0
— Red Roman, or Italian	1 0
— Evergreen	1 0
— Oak-leav'd	0 4
— Strip'd-leav'd	0 6
— Upright red-berried	0 6
— Upright blue-berried	0 6
— Fly	0 3
Hop Hornbeam	1 0
Hydrangula	0 4
Hypericum Frutex	0 3
INDICO, Bastard	1 0
Isea	2 6
Ivy, strip'd	0 6
JASMINE, White	0 3
— Silver-strip'd White	1 0
— Gold-strip'd White	1 0
— Yellow	0 3
— Gold-strip'd Yellow	1 0
— Large Spanish Yellow	0 6
— Arabian, with single flowers	2 0
— Arabian, with double flowers	2 6
— Catalonian	2 0
— White Indian	2 0
Jasmine, Yellow Indian	2 0
— Cape, from 7s. 6d. to	10 6
— Persian, with Privet leaves and white flowers	0 6
— Persian, with Privet leaves and blue flowers	0 4
— Persian, with cut leaves and blue flowers	0 6
Johnswort, Shrubby, St. the common	0 3
— Canary, St.	0 6
— Dwarf-warted, St.	1 0

FLOWERING-SHRUBS.

17

	sach.	s. d.
Juniper, English, 1 to 2 feet		0 4
Ditto, 3 feet		0 6
True Swedish		0 9
KALMIAS, three sorts		
Kidney Bean Tree of Carolina	2	0
LABURNUM, common, standard		0 6
Ditto, Dwarf		0 3
Scotch or Caledonian		0 6
Laurel, common		0 5
strip'd-leav'd	1	9
Portugal	1	0
Spurge	0	3
Indian Spurge, or Daphne Indicum	3	0
Laurustinus, common, or smooth leav'd	0	3
Rough leav'd	0	4
Deciduous	1	0
Shining leav'd	0	6
Lavender, with indented leaves	1	0
Lemon Trees, from 7s. 6d. to	10	6
Lilac, blue	0	3
Purple	0	3
White	0	3
MAGNOLIAS, three sorts		
Malabar Nut	2	0
Marum, Upright	1	0
Spreading	1	0
Medlar Dwarf-Bastard	0	6
Melianthus	1	0
Mespilus, early flowering	1	0
Snowy	1	0
Lady Hardwick's	2	6
Mezereon, Purple	0	4
Red	0	2
White	0	6
Milkwort, African or Polygala	1	4

	each
	s. d.
Mulberry, White	—
Myrtles, in several sorts, from 1s. to	—
— Candleberry,	1 0
— Dutch, or Sweet Gale	0 6
NIGHTSHADE, strip'd leav'd	0 3
OLEANDER, single, with red flowers	2 0
— ditto, with white flowers	2 0
— double	3 6
Oleaster	1 0
Olive, True	2 6
Orange Trees, in pots, from 7s. 6d. to	10 6
PASSION flower tree, common	1 0
— fruit-bearing	1 0
Peach, double flowering, standard,	2 6
ditto, — dwarf	1 6
Pear, double flowering, standard	1 4
ditto, — dwarf	1 0
strip'd leav'd	1 6
Peripioca, or Virginian silk	0 4
Periwinkle, Madagascar, with white flowers	2 6
— with purple flowers	1 6
Periwinkle, large green	0 2
Gold strip'd	0 2
Silver strip'd	0 2
Double flowering	0 4
Peterswort, shrub, St.	0 3
Phillyria, True	1 0
Olive leaved	—
Rosemary leaved	—
Narrow leaved	1 0
Plain and blotched Alaternus	0 6
Gold strip'd Alaternus	2 6
Silver strip'd Alaternus	2 6
Serrated leav'd Alaternus	1 6
Striped ferrated leaved Alaternus	1 6

FLOWERING-SHRUBS.

19

	sach.	s. d.
Plumb, with leaves prettily variegated	2	6
Plumb, Cherry, or Mirabilion, Standard	1	4
Ditto, ————— Dwarfs	1	0
Plumb, Persimon	1	6
Pomegranate, Double	2	0
Single	1	6
Private, Italian Evergreen	0	2
Prelia, or Trefoil Shrub	1	0
Purflain Tree	0	4
Pyracantha, or Evergreen Thorn	0	6
RAGWORT, Sea	1	0
Rasp, Virginian-flowering	0	3
Rhododendrons, four sorts		
Rose, Unique, or White Provence	5	0
De Francois	2	0
La Royal	1	6
Apple-bearing	0	6
Double Apple-bearing	1	0
De Mieux	1	0
Portland	1	0
Red and Yellow Austrian	1	0
Dwarf Burgundy	1	6
Tall Burgundy	2	0
Burnet-leav'd	0	4
Blush Belgic	1	0
Red Belgic	0	6
Blush Cluster	1	0
Late White Cluster, or Double Musk	1	0
Double Cinnamon	0	4
Single Cinnamon	0	6
Childing, or Red Provence	•	4
Crimson	0	0
Rose, Damask	0	4
White Damask	•	0
Dutch Hundred-leav'd	1	0
Blush Hundred-leav'd	1	•

	each.
	s. d.
Rose, Evergreen	
— Thornless	0 6
— Francford	● 6
— Maiden's Blush	0 4
— Double-marbled	1 0
— Semi-double marbled	1 0
— Monthly	0 6
— Stip'd Monthly	0 4
— White Monthly	0 6
— Pensylvanian	0 6
— Provence	● 4
— Blush Provence	1 0
— Moss Provence	2 0
— Rosa mundi	● 4
— Double Red	0 4
— Great Royal	0 4
— York and Lancaster	0 4
— Double Velvet	1 0
— Semi double velvet	1 0
— Virgin	0 4
— Double White	0 4
— Double Yellow	1 0
— Single Yellow	0 6
— Red Scotch	1 0
— White Scotch	0 4
— Marbled Scotch	1 0
— Painted Lady, Scotch	2 0
— Single Sweet Briar	0 2
— Full Double Sweet Briar	1 0
— Semi double Sweet Briar	0 6
— Maiden's Blush, or Evergreen Sweet Briar	1 0
Rosemary	0 6
— with Gold-strip'd Leaves	1 0
— with broad Leaves	1 0
SAGE, Silver-strip'd	0 6
— Gold-strip'd	0 6

FLOWERING-SHRUBS.

23

	each		each
	s. d.		s. d.
Sage Tree, with broad Leaves, or Phlomis Major	0 6		
——— with narrow Leaves, or Phlomis Minor	0 6		
Sallow, with Strip'd Leaves	0 3		
Savin, Common	0 3		
——— with strp'd Leaves	1 0		
Sanna, Bladder, with Yellow Flowers	0 3		
——— with Blood coloured Flowers	1 0		
——— Ethiopian, with Scarlet flowers	1 0		
Senna, Scorpion	0 3		
Service, Maple-leav'd	1 0		
Spindle Tree, American broad-leav'd	1 0		
——— long leav'd	2 0		
——— with deep red Berries	0 3		
——— with pale red Berries	0 3		
——— with white Berries	0 3		
——— Climbing, or Enonimus Scandens	2 6		
——— Evergreen	1 0		
Spiræa Frutex, Common	0 3		
——— with Purple Flowers	0 6		
——— with Gooseberry Leaves	1 0		
——— Dwarf White	0 6		
——— long-leav'd White	0 6		
Stonecrop Tree	0 6		
Styrax, or Liquid Amber	2 6		
Sumach, African, or Rhus, two sorts	2 0		
——— Virginian Stagshorn, with a red Tuft	1 0		
——— Virginian Satgshorn, with a yellow Tuft	1 0		
——— Beech	1 0		
——— Myrtle-leav'd	0 4		
——— Venus's, or Coccigria	1 0		
Syringa, Common	0 3		
——— Dwarf	0 3		
TACCAMAHACCA	1 0		
Tamarisk, French	0 4		
——— German	0 4		

	each.
	s. d.
Thorn, with beautiful scarlet Flowers	
— Chr st's, or Paliurus	2 6
— Pear-leav'd, or Common Azarole	2 6
Thorn, plumb leav'd,	
— Willow-leav'd,	0 6
— Neapolitan Azarole	1 0
— Black Virginian	0 6
— Long-spined black Virginian, or Lord Iflay's	0 6
— Cockspur	0 6
— double-flowering	0 6
— Glastonbury	0 6
— Yellow berried	0 6
— Goosberry-leav'd,	0 6
— Carolina or Arbutus-leav'd	1 0
Toxicodendron, American	
— Upright smooth-leav'd	0 6
— Creeping	0 3
— Climbing	0 3
Traveller's Joy	0 3
Tuarpet Flower, or bignonia	1 0
Tulip Tree, Virginian	2 6
Tuscan, Upright	
— Spreading	0 3
— Chineſe	0 2
VARNISH Tree	2 6
Veronica, Shrubby	2 0
Viburnum Plain	
— Strip'd	0 3
— Serrated-leav'd	1 0
— Pear-leav'd	1 0
Virgin's Bower, double	
— Single	2 0
WALNUT, Virginian, long Black	1 6
— Virginian, round Black	0 6
Willow Wail	0 6
ZANTHOXYLUM, or tooth-ach tree	2 6

